

# Introduction to Safe Drinking Water Program



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## SDWP/ENFORCEMENT STAFF

- McDonald Volentine, Jr.
- Stacy Williams
- Carol Redditt-Frank [provided by contract through the Louisiana Compliance Imitative (LCI)]

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### STAFF CONT.

- LCI CIRCUIT RIDER
- PENN LEMOINE
- DOUG SMITH
- THE LCI CONTRACT ALSO PROVIDES ANOTHER CLERICAL POSITION FOR OPERATOR CERTIFICATION UNIT

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### Introduction

Whenever a person opens a drinking water tap in Louisiana – that moment represents the most intimate connection between public trust and the public water system owners/operators' duty as well as the Office of Public Health's and the Louisiana Rural Water Association's duty to protect the public health

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• Congress unanimously enacted the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments of 1986 to safeguard this trust and ensure uniformly safe drinking water quality.



To achieve the high drinking water quality that the SDWA demands, EPA is required to promulgate regulatory packages to control contaminants, which include:

Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs)

eg.; vinyl chloride, benzene

Pesticides and Herbicides

eg.; chlordane (gardens), atrazine (corn, soybeans), run off – crops, golf courses

Microbiological organisms

eg.; coliforms, cryptosporidium, giardia lamblia

Inorganic chemicals

eg.; cadmium, metals, asbestos, nitrite

Radionuclides

eg.; radon gas (accumulates under home and in wells)

Disinfection by-products

eg.; haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes, bromate, chlorite (DDBP)

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### **Primacy**

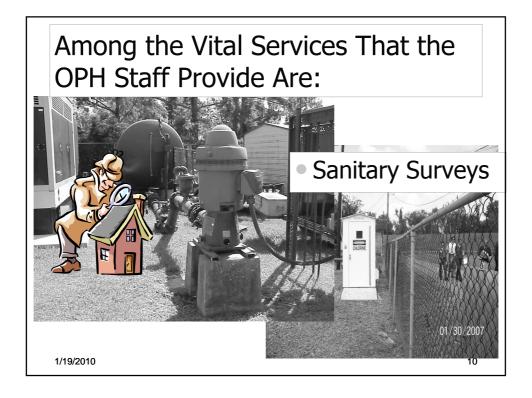
- An essential mechanism for achieving the SDWP's goals are State Primacy Agreements, which allow EPA to delegate SDWA enforcement authority to the states.
- The OPH received primacy for the SDWA in May 1977.

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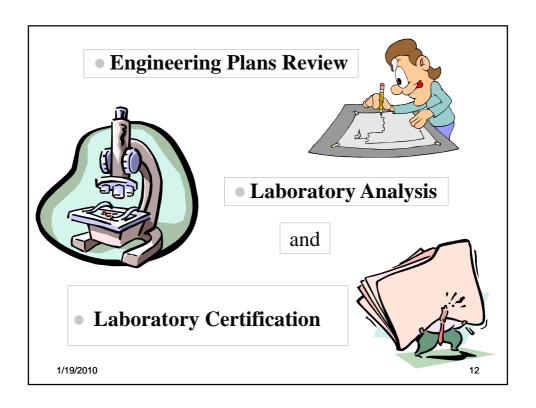
Through This Primacy Agreement, OPH Carries Out the Congressional Mandate by Implementing and Enforcing Federal and State Laws Related to Drinking Water.

In Addition, Primacy Allows Us to Perform Numerous Services That Promote Compliance and Enhance the SDWA Mission.

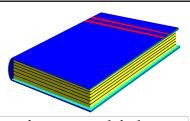
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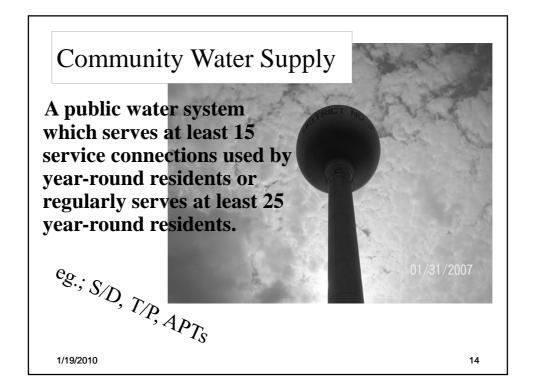


### **Definitions**



PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY is one which provides water to the public and such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. (See definitions of community, non-community and non-transient non-community water supplies.)

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## Transient Non-community Water Supply



A public water system that does not meet the criteria for a community water supply and serves at least 25 individuals (combination of residents and transients) at least 60 days out of the year.

eg.; campgrounds, gas stations, etc.

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## Non-transient Non-community Water Supply



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A public water system that is not a community system and regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons (non-residents) over six months per year.

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eg.; schools, factories, hospitals, etc.

## Louisiana Safe Drinking Water Program Enforcement

- Primacy (May 1977)
- Administrative penalty and order authority (April 1992)

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## WHAT IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER?

- ♦ IT IS A DOCUMENT
- ♦ ISSUED BY THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER (SHO)
- ♦ INSTRUCTING THE WATER SYSTEM TO COMPLY WITH THE VARIOUS RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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#### **EPA REGION 6 ESCALATION POLICY**

### **Targeting Criteria for AO Issuance**

PWS having a certain number or combination of violations in the last 12 months are currently being targeted to receive an Administrative Order (AO)

♦ VIOLATIONS INCLUDE:

Coliform Violations (Total Coliform Rule)

♦ Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)

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### Targeting Criteria examples Cont'd



- ♦ Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DDBPR)
- ♦ Consumer Confidence Report Rule (CCR)

### Targeting Criteria examples Cont'd

- Significant non-complier (SNC's) for lead and copper violations
- Operator Certification
- Chlorine Residuals
- ♦ Ground Water Rule (began December 1, 2009)

### **MONITORING CYCLES**

- MONTHLY (ex. Coliform & chlorine sampling)
- Quarterly (ex. DDBP sampling)
- Yearly (ex. CCR's, DDBP's)

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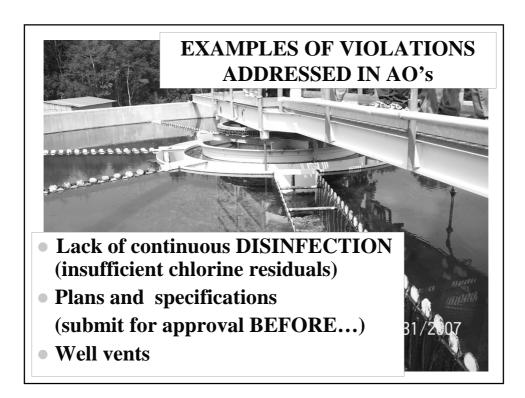
 PWSs may also be targeted for AO issuance even though they may not fall into one of the classes above;

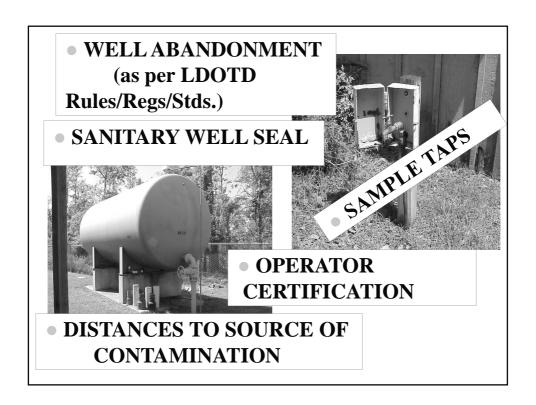
For example, a PWS with numerous physical violations noted in a sanitary survey performed by OPH's district/regional staff.

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• Emergency AO's may also be issued when the state health officer deems that use of the water provided to the public by the PWS will cause a serious and imminent danger to public health.



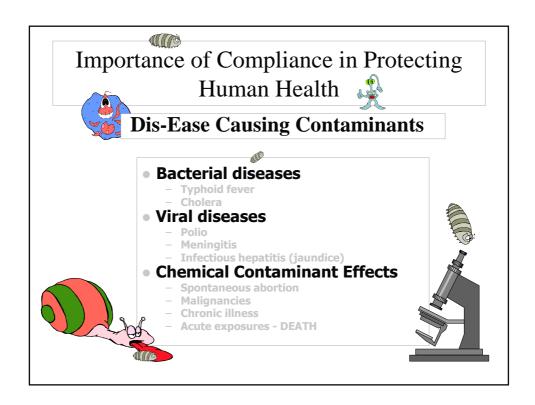




### PART XII. WATER SUPPLIES LOUISIANA STATE SANITARY CODE (LAC 51:XII)

- ♦ THIS IS WHAT WE REFERENCE FOR WHEN LISTING VIOLATIONS
- ♦ PART XII ALSO REFERENCES OTHER DOCUMENTS SUCH AS: TEN STATE STANDARDS, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, ETC.

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#### TITLE 51, PART XII OF THE LA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (LAC) IS AVAILABLE ON-LINE AT:

### http://doa.louisiana.gov/osr/lac/lactitle.htm

**SDWP Enforcement:** 

Phone: 225-342-7504

Fax: 225-342-7303

**Address:** 

**OPH/CEHS/Enforcement Box 5** 

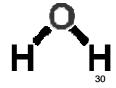
628 N. 4th Street

PO Box 4489

**Baton Rouge, LA** 70821-4489



together we are one force. one cohesive unit.....



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